

# MANY EUROPEAN EXHIBITS WILL BE SEEN AT SAN FRANCISCO

New Applications for Exhibit Space Are Received From Abroad and Not One of the Participating Nations Has Withdrawn.

THOUSANDS of friends and well wishers of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition have requested detailed information as to what action the European nations have taken in so far as their participation in the exposition is concerned, since the war broke out in Europe.

None of the nations which accepted the invitation to participate, conveyed through the Department of State, has withdrawn its participation.

The most striking phase in the development of the exposition within the past two months has been the increased participation of the European nations. Not only will many European nations be represented at San Francisco, but several of them will take part on a larger scale than that planned before the war was declared.

A summary of the events of this period discloses the fact that while the war will prevent the display of some of the European exhibits it will not prevent the display of all of them, nor by any means the display of the most important of them. An unprecedented number of valuable exhibits will be shown from South America, the United States, Canada and the Orient, plans for exhibition from these regions having greatly increased since war was declared.

The total of the subscriptions of the nations to their funds for participation in the exposition shows an increase of almost one million dollars since war was declared more than half of which sum comes from Europe. The total of applications for exhibit space has greatly increased, exhibit space in some of the vast exhibit palaces being four and five times oversubscribed for. Every European country will be represented by exhibitors. The total of entries in the live stock exhibition has been swelled by entries from all parts of the world, and numerous prizes aggregating \$416,000, exclusive of purses totalling \$227,000 in the harness races, have been assured.

The construction of the exposition is far advanced. The vast main exhibit section is practically completed. The installation of the works of a number of the foremost sculptors of America is 75 per cent. completed; the landscaping of the grounds is 50 per cent. completed, and hundreds of thousands of acacias, rhododendrons, tree ferns, orange trees, date palms and rare plants and shrubs brought from far corners of the world are now thriving in the courts and gardens.

Work is far advanced upon the "Zone," the amusement section, which to-day gives assurance of its high educational character and the great value of the superb spectacles which are presented at extraordinary effort and expenditure.

Construction in the section devoted to the States and nations is advancing rapidly and to-day the work is so far progressed that the visitor may gain an idea of one of the most beautiful and impressive sections of the exposition.

Within the last eight weeks the Netherlands has increased its fund for participation in the exposition from \$100,000 to \$400,000. Shortly after the war broke out the Government of the Netherlands sent word to expedite the construction of its pavilion. To-day the frame work is more than three-fourths completed. The applications for exhibit space from firms and manufacturers have been redoubled. The Netherlands has applied for and has been allotted five acres for her vast display of bulbs and rare garden flowers. The exposition commissioners of the Netherlands Government have formally announced that there has been assembled from the principal cities of Holland the most extensive horticultural exhibit ever sent to America from a foreign country.

Spain has made an initial appropriation of \$400,000 for its participation and the Spanish Government display will be supplemented by those of individual exhibitors.

France early sent word that there had been no change in her plans and entries from France are recorded in the live stock, horticultural and other departments during the latter part of September.

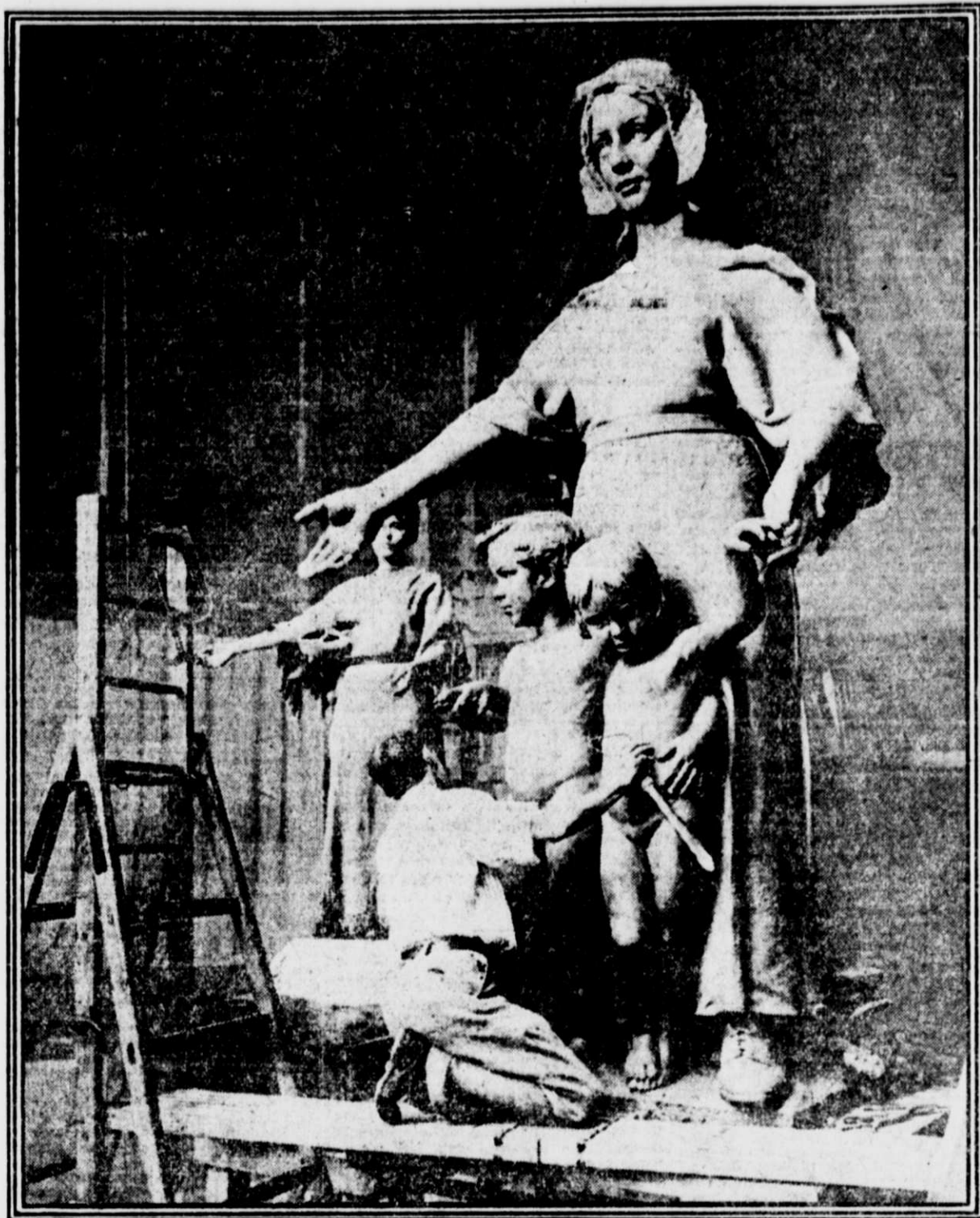
The beautiful Swedish pavilion is almost completed.

The liberal sum appropriated by the Norwegian Storting for Norway's participation has been supplemented within the past three weeks by a fund raised by the Norwegian-American Societies of the United States.

Denmark's participation in the exposition remains unaffected. Ground was broken early in September for the Danish pavilion and construction is being rushed upon this structure, which will in part reproduce the architecture of the famous Kronborg Castle at Elsinore, home of the melancholy Hamlet. Word was received in the latter part of September that motor ships will leave Copenhagen early in October with exhibits for San Francisco.

The Turkish pavilion, reproducing many of the architectural features of the famous mosque of the Sultan Ahmed I., is now almost completed. In addition to the Turkish displays there will be many entries in the live stock department, including the famous Karakule bull bearing sheep.

The Persian exhibit has been assembled at Teheran and is ready for shipment. Persia, like the Ottoman empire, will bring a large number of blooded horses in addition to food products, tobacco and fabrics.



Charles Grafly at work on the Pioneer Mother statue for the San Francisco fair.

Panama-Pacific International Exposition about November, as you will see, offered for the most perfect variety of rose originated for and exhibited at the exposition.

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, despite the war, has prepared and shipped a marvellous exhibit of unnamed roses to compete for the \$1,000 prize offered for the most perfect variety of rose originated for and exhibited at the exposition.

Entries in the live stock exhibit have been made from Brittany and Boulogne, France, for two new breeds of horses, the Bretonnese and the Boulognese, the subjects of an especial interest on the part of the French Government, which desires to foster the demand abroad for registered animals of this class.

The German Kail Syndicate Building, constructed in part by the German Government, is more than half finished.

When to these facts we add the leadership of the malcontents in southeastern Austria and the possible establishment of a strong Slav State in control of all Austria's present approaches to the Adriatic and directly athwart the path of all her roads to the Mediterranean, we can begin to comprehend the significance that the present war has for Austria.

It was obvious to the Austrians that these considerations were familiar to every diplomatist in Europe, and that in every foreign capital their motives would be only too completely understood. There were States as powerful as they whose interests would be much injured by the annihilation of Serbia. Still, the Austrians thought there was a fair chance that they might be allowed to deal with Serbia unmolested.

Not only would the fears of general European war make all other nations slow to interfere, but it seemed almost certain that the domestic difficulties of the Triple Entente would prevent England, France or Russia from moving, while the striking advantages the Triple Alliance would obtain in its general position from Austria's control of Serbia, and consequently of Albania and Montenegro, would insure the neutrality of Germany and Italy, her own sworn allies.

England has not faced in many, many years a problem as difficult of solution as the Austrians. If the Triple Alliance was awaiting a moment when England would be embarrassed at home, it certainly chose the moment well.

In addition, the House of Commons had manifested its hostility to the budget and had found fault with the allocation to Mr. Lloyd George's social legislation of funds which many would assign to the army and navy. A cabinet crisis was impending, the Government's majority was restless and uneasy over many things, and the Unionists seemed scarcely less divided.

There had been complaints from influential quarters that the personnel of the navy was insufficient to mobilize the fleets England possesses. Recruitment had not been successful lately, and the quota of men was probably somewhat smaller than it should be. Naturally this reduced in Austrian eyes the apparent discrepancy between the size of the English and German fleets.

Then out of the difficulties Hindu emigrants had recently experienced in South Africa and Canada had grown serious problems of imperial relations.

It is a war of self-preservation, a war to end one of all the attempts of Serbia to disrupt the empire; such is the official manifesto of the Emperor. It is none the less a war of ambition and aggression. For centuries Austria has dreamed of dominating southeastern Europe, of ruling the Balkans, of possessing a seacoast on the Adriatic and Aegean, where stately ships flying the Austrian flag and laden with the commerce of the world should lie at anchor.

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The Argentine will be represented at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition upon a scale far surpassing that of any other South American nation at a world's exposition. Before the war in Europe had become known the Argentine Government had appropriated \$1,250,000 (gold) for its official participation. Within a few days after war was declared this sum had been increased to \$1,750,000. The viewpoint of the Argentine is well illustrated by a recent address of Commissioner-General Anasagasti:

"What will be the result of the coming Panama-Pacific International Exposition?" he asked recently. "It will be," he continued, "that all American countries will draw closer in their relations and that the commercial development will increase to splendid proportions. Why seek European markets for the sale of various products when everything can be realized in America? We are Americans and our duty is to strengthen our relations and develop our commerce."

"In our exhibits we expect to be second to no country."

The Argentine exhibits will not only illustrate its progress in the social arts, the administration of its schools and the charms of its cities, but will be especially directed to present the opportunities of Argentina to the colonist. The system under which settlers are advanced land, farming material and live stock and assisted by the Government to independence will be illustrated.

Argentina will be extensively represented in all the main exhibit palaces, and it is of interest to know that in the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy the republic will have 5,786 square feet of space, despite the fact that its mines have received but small attention compared with its other interests.

Japan, one of the nations at war, recalling the fact that it made an elaborate display at St. Louis during the Russo-Japanese war in the latter part of August, applied for and received an additional amount of exhibit space in the vast exhibit palaces. The display will be the most extensive and wonderful ever presented by Japan at a universal exposition. The materials for the Japanese pavilion are now ready for shipment; the first shipment of building materials, stones and iron for the Japanese garden will be made on the Shinyo Maru, leaving Kobe on October 8. Japanese workmen will arrive with the shipment, which will include 400 tons of materials for the Government pavilion and eighty-five tons for the Japanese tea house and 150 tons of stone.

On the Chiyu Maru, which will leave Kobe October 27, there will be 200 tons of material for the Government building and 150 tons of rare Japanese trees and shrubs brought for transplanting. With the arrival of this material the planning of the gardens and the planting of the trees will begin. Landscape Gardener Izawa will arrive soon after the architect.

The beautiful Canadian pavilion, erected at a cost of \$300,000, is now finished and only the scaffolding needs to be removed. The second shipment of Canadian displays recently reached San Francisco by steamer.

The Honduran pavilion is completed and its unique and interesting exhibit will soon be put into place.

The Bolivian pavilion is more than 95 per cent. finished. In this pavilion there will be not only an elaborate display of the gold, platinum and other products of Bolivian mines, but of quinine, rubber, chocolate and other products of the tropical valleys of Bolivia. All methods utilized in the production and manufacture of rubber from the initial planting of the trees to delivery to the consumer, will be illustrated.

The Australian pavilion is 30 per cent. completed. Australia has appropriated \$400,000 for its exhibit. Live stock, poultry, meats and wool, modern irrigation, all sources of Australia's prosperity, will be elaborately exemplified.

The New Zealand building is 25 per cent. finished. Like Australia, New Zealand is preparing to present a splendid exhibit at the exposition. The exposition committees of both countries report a hearty and increasing interest everywhere throughout their domains.

The opening of the Panama Canal this coming year would provide the Triple Alliance with another sea route to the East through which third and fourth rate English ships could pass in sufficient numbers to dispose of any force which the Triple Alliance could spare from the Mediterranean. The results even of victory for the Triple Alliance will be limited to Europe in all probability, once the Panama gateway to the Pacific is available.

Again, it seemed to Austria advisable to move before the Balkan nations had recovered from the physical and financial exhaustion of the recent war. Weak, they could easily be overrun and were of little advantage as allies to the Triple Entente; strong, they might become thorns in the flesh, constantly menacing the rear.

For the nonce factors at home were as favorable to the Triple Alliance as they were unfavorable to the Triple Entente. The new German army measures were practically completed; the Austrian and Italian armies strengthened and improved. The German fleet's efficiency had been enormously increased by placing all the modern ships on a war footing.

No domestic difficulties of importance threatened the cohesion of any of the three Governments. They were, moreover, only too well aware that the situation was likely in the immediate future to change for the worse.

First and foremost, the age and ill health of the Emperor of Austria made his death possible at any time, and even the partial disruption of his empire would without question destroy the offensive (and perhaps the defensive) force of the Triple Alliance and provide the Triple Entente with a favorable opportunity for aggression which they would not be likely to let pass.

The Hungarian plans for independence were no secret; the schemes for the creation of a third Slav monarchy out of southern Austria were far advanced among the plotters and had support (as a necessary compromise) from influential statesmen in Vienna at one time or another. The murder of the Archduke was, it was feared, part of this scheme, and prompt action against the chief offenders was meant to postpone or prevent its execution.

These were the real causes of the Austro-Serbian war; the disadvantage of the moment to the Triple Entente, its advantages to the Triple Alliance, the belief that the balance might be before long swung so decisively the other way that action might become impossible and might even so decidedly favor the Triple Entente that the latter could take the field with almost complete assurance of success.

Let us beware of saying that Austria advisedly began a general European war or that Germany was anxious to fight. They have neither of them ever been anxious to fight for what they are determined to have unless they can obtain it in no other way.

Properly speaking, therefore, the true causes of the declaration of war upon Serbia by Austria lie less in the domestic relations of the two countries than in the general European situation in the fourth week of July, 1914.

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